l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

142 puniſhment. Although in outward appearance they reſemble the other inhabitants of *Siberia*, yet the *Kamtſchadales* differ in this, that their faces are not ſo long as the other *Siberians*', their cheeks ſtand more out, their teeth are thick, their mouth large, their ſtature middling, and their ſhoulders broad, particularly thoſe people who inhabit the ſea coaſt.

515 Their manner of living is ſlovenly to the laſt degree; they never
302 waſh their hands nor face, nor cut their nails; they eat out of the
264 ſame diſh with the dogs, which they never waſh; every thing about them ſtinks of fiſh; they never comb their heads, but both men and women plait their hair in two locks, binding the ends with ſmall ropes: when any hair ſtarts out, they ſow it with threads to make it lie cloſe; by this means they have ſuch a quantity of lice that they can ſcrape them off by handfuls, and they are naſty enough even to eat them. Thoſe that have not natural hair ſufficient wear falſe locks, ſometimes as much as weigh ten pounds, which makes their heads look like a hay-cock.

762 They have extraordinary notions of God, of ſins, and good
181 actions. Their chief happineſs conſiſts in idleneſs and ſatisfying
517 their natural luſts and appetites; theſe incline them to ſinging,
554 dancing, and relating of love ſtories Their greateſt unhappineſs
157 or trouble is the want of theſe amuſements: they ſhun this by all methods, even at the hazard of their lives, for they think it more eligible to die than to lead a life that is diſagreeable to them; which opinion frequently leads them to ſelf-murder. This was ſo common after the conqueſt, that the *Ruſſians* had great difficulty to put a ſtop to it. They are chiefly employed in providing what is abſolutely neceſſary for the preſent, and take no care for the future. They have no notion of riches, fame, or honour; therefore covetouſneſs, ambition, and pride, are unknown among them. On the other hand, they are careleſs, luſtful, and
578 cruel: theſe vices occaſion frequent quarrels and wars among them ſometimes

l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

village to demand their tribute, they were received with all marks of friendſhip, and not only the tribute was paid, but likewiſe great preſents were made them. Thus the natives having lulled them into a ſtate of ſecurity, they either cut their throats in the night-time, or ſet fire to their huts, and burnt them with all the Coſſacks which were within. By ſuch ſtratagems 70 people were deſtroyed in two places, which, conſidering the ſmall number of Coſſacks that were there, was a very conſiderable loſs: nay, it has ſometimes happened that when they had no opportunity of deſtroying the Coſſacks at firſt, they have for two years quietly paid the tribute, waiting 'till they could find an opportunity of doing it.

By this cunning the *Kamtſchadales* deſtroyed at firſt many Coſſacks, but now the latter are more upon their guard, and are particularly afraid of extraordinary careſſes, always expecting ſome bad intention when the women in the night-time retire out of their huts. When the *Kamtſchadales* pretend to have dreamed of dead people, or go to viſit diſtant villages, there is reaſon to dread a general inſurrection.

When this happens, they kill all the Coſſacks which fall in their way, and even the *Kamtſchadales* who will not join in the rebellion. As ſoon as they hear that troops are coming againſt them, inſtead of going to oppoſe their enemies, they retire to ſome high place, which they fortify as ſtrongly as they can, and building huts there, wait 'till they are attacked, and then they bravely defend themſelves with their bows and arrows, and every other method they can think of; but if they obſerve, that the enemy is likely to make themſelves maſters of the fortreſs, they firſt cut the throats of their wives and children, and afterwards either throw themſelves down the precipice, or with their arms ruſh in upon their enemies that they

l: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

726 762 may not dye unrevenged: this they call making a bed for themſelves. In the year 1740, a girl was brought from *Utkolok* whom the rebels in their hurry neglected to kill; the reſt were all murthered, and the rebels threw themſelves from the hill, upon which they were fortified, into the ſea.

669 726 175 R. 177 .72 From the time that *Kamtſchatſka* was ſubdued, there have been only two rebellions which could be properly called ſo. The firſt happened in the year 1710, in *Bolſcheretſkoi Oſtrog*; and the other in the year 1713 upon the river *Awatſcha*. Both of them were, however, unfortunate for the authors. In the firſt, great numbers beſieged the *Bolcheretſkoi* fort, in which were only 70 Coſſacks, 35 of whom making a ſally put them all to flight, and in endeavouring to reach their boats which brought them thither, in the hurry ſuch numbers were drowned that the river was almoſt choaked up by their dead bodies. The rebels upon the *Awatſcha* thought themſelves ſo ſure of deſtroying the *Ruſſians* that they brought thongs to bind them; however the rebels were either all killed or taken priſoners.

411 Their arms are bows and arrows, ſpears, and a coat of mail: their quivers are made of the wood of the larch-tree, glued round with birch-bark; their bow-ſtrings of the blood veſſels of the whale; and their arrows are commonly about four feet long, pointed with flint ſtones, or bone; and though they are but indifferent, yet they are very dangerous, being all poiſoned, ſo that a perſon wounded by them generally dies in twenty-four hours, unleſs the poiſon be ſucked out, which is the only remedy known. Their ſpears are likewiſe pointed with flint or bone; and their coats of mail are made of mats, or of the skins of ſeals and ſea horſes, which they cut out into thongs, and plait together. They put them on upon the left ſide, and tie them with thongs upon the right; behind is fixed a high board to defend their head, and another before to guard the breaſt.

When